

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 5, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Hunter of the Episcopal church.

DILLIS DYER, Senator from the 13th district, took his seat.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Senator elect from the 2d district appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The SPEAKER announced the select committee on Public Printing, as follows: Messrs. Harris, Todd, Swope, Slaughter and Peyton.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Evans, Harris and Brummette.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS—A bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in December in each year: went over into the orders of the day.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THOMAS had leave to withdraw a bill of last session incorporating the Covington Bridge Company.

Mr. PEYTON moved a resolution referring the several portions of the Governor's Annual Message to appropriate standing committees; adopted.

Mr. GRAY introduced a joint resolution that a committee of three from the Senate, and five from the H. R., to examine Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, and report the prospects and resources of the former, and the condition of the latter, and that they have power to send for persons and papers: lies over one day.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AGAIN.

Mr. BRAMLETTE—A bill for the benefit of the clerk Clinton circuit court: authorizes him to transcribe proceedings of a certain term into a better bound book: passed.

Mr. EVANS—A bill to allow Jonathan Davis of Allen county to import a slave: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

[A message from the Governor by Mr. Ben. Hardin, Secretary of State.]

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The message was read for information. The Governor nominated John H. McPherson as sheriff of Monroe county, in place of William H. Wootten, who declined his commission; and Harry I. Boddy, as Auditor of Public Accounts, in place of Ben. Selby, deceased.

Mr. CRENshaw moved to dispense with the rules requiring messages to lie on the table one day, and nominations to be referred to a standing committee: dispensed.

Both nominations were then unanimously confirmed.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AGAIN.

Mr. BRAMLETTE—A bill for the benefit of William Davis, late sheriff of Clinton: referred to committee on Finance.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Lemuel H. Williams: referred to committee on Judiciary.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. KEY, leave to introduce a bill to continue in force the 20th section of the act amending the charters of the banks: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a resolution, that all nominations of Judges, Judicial officers and Commonwealth's Attorneys, be referred to the committee on Executive Affairs; and if that committee ascertained any legal or constitutional objections to the nominations, the chairman thereof should report them back to the Senate for reference to the committee on the Judiciary: the resolution lies over one day.

[A message from the H. R. by the assistant clerk, announcing the passage of sundry bills.]

Mr. FOX, leave to introduce a bill to change the names of Sarah Ann Mullins and other children of Ann Mullins to Hinds: referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Pulaski: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to appoint certain persons to wind up the concerns of the Farmer's Bank of Somerset: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHENAULT, leave to introduce a bill to change the name of William and Walter Reynolds, to Cochran: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to establish private passways in this Commonwealth: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of E. Stout and others: grants a change of venue from the Police Court of Louisville to the Jefferson Circuit Court.

Mr. PEYTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Judiciary: negative.

Mr. HENDERSON moved a re-consideration of the vote: negative.

Mr. PEYTON demanded the yeas and nays on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" and the question being taken, was decided in the affirmative as follows: yeas 22, nays 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Butler, Chenuault, Conner, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Harris, Heady, Helm, Holloway, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wallace, Woodson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Dyer, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Newell, Peyton, South—11.

Sundry other acts from the H. R. were a second time, and appropriately referred.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. MARSHALL moved a resolution, that the committee on Religion report against all petitions for divorce, where remedy is provided by law: adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1846.

Session opened with prayer and the reading of the Journal.

Mr. I. H. EVANS, the member of this House, returned from Christian county, (who has been hindered in his arrival at the Capital by indisposition,) and Mr. DANIEL HEAD, the member of this House, returned from Hopkins county, appeared before the Clerk's table, received the constitutional oath, and took their seats.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SECRETARY KOHLHASS, informed the House, that that body had passed a bill of the House, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Mayfield; and a bill of the Senate to enable the County Court of Breckinridge county to change the direction of a State road in that county leading to Shawneetown.

Petitions, &c., were now presented by Messrs. Botts, Clark, Pope, Barlow, Brooks, A. Johnston, Gore, Alexander, Hardy, Cox, B. Stone, Mason and G. Bowling.

By the unanimous consent of the House, Mr. J. S. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the justice, propriety, and policy of subjecting the forfeited lands of this Commonwealth to appropriation according to the laws now in force authorizing the appropriation of vacant lands.

The SPEAKER now stated the order of business under the rules of the House to be, *first*, the presentation of petitions; *second*, the reports from standing committees in the order named in the rules; *third*, the reports from select committees; *fourth*, motions: and then the call of the counties by the Clerk in alphabetical order for motions; when gentlemen will make their motions as their counties shall be called respectively: and if the call of the counties should not be completed at the hour of adjournment, the Clerk will note the place where the call was suspended, and commence at that place when motions are called for on the next day.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the standing committees; and, there being no report offered, he announced the order for

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.—*Act of 1833.*

Mr. KELLY, from the Select Committee to which had been referred the subject of the petition of a Mr. Level, reported a bill for his benefit, authorizing him to bring his slave out of Tennessee. The bill was read and ordered to a second reading. The petition was then read; the motion carried to dispense with the further readings; and, pending the question, shall the bill pass?

Mr. KELLY proceeded to state a few circumstances of the case, which, he said, were peculiarly oppressive on both master and slave, as well as the original owner. The petitioner had a son who married and removed to Tennessee, whence by an improvident course of life, he became involved. Several years ago, in the midst of his difficulties, he paid a visit to his father in Kentucky, and his father gave him this slave. Upon returning home with his negro, the Sheriff levied upon him; and when he was sold, (it had been some seven or eight years since,) the petitioner became the purchaser. Since that time, in consequence of the law of 1833 the slave had been hired out in Tennessee; and now the owner asked to bring him home. On this ground he plead that the bill ought to pass.

Mr. COX felt bound to dissent from the wishes of the gentleman from Barren; and the rule then being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. MASON, the bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HUNTON reported a bill to abolish the first Auditor's office; which was read, &c.; and on motion of Mr. GLENN, referred to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of referring to that office the business of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the Board of Internal Improvement, of the Commonwealth Bank, of the old Bank of Kentucky, and of the collection of the tolls on the Kentucky river.

Mr. HUNTON also reported a bill to appropriate Commonwealth fines to the improvement of the public roads. Read, &c., and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BARKLEY reported a bill to exempt the gentleman from Barren; and the rule then being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. MASON, the bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HARDY excepted to the order of the motion to lay on the table. The motion to dispense was the only question that could obtain at this stage of the bill—the rule requiring it to lie over in the orders of the day.

The SPEAKER assented to the order as explained by the gentleman from Barren; and the rule then being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. MASON, the bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HUNTON reported a bill to abolish the first Auditor's office; which was read, &c.; and on motion of Mr. GLENN, referred to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of requiring all Clerks of Courts in this Commonwealth to pay over into the public Treasury all fees severally collected by them above the sum of \$1200 per annum; and that the same go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the response of the Second Auditor to the resolution of inquiry directed to him on Saturday; which, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the First Auditor, with reference to the cancelling and destruction of certain bonds.

And then the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.—In Saturday's House proceedings, Mr. GANO is incorrectly put down as presenting the petition of Alexander Wall. It should have been reported, Mr. SHAWHAN presented the petition, &c.

Mr. GANO, the distinguished correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter from Washington of the 26th, says:

Mr. Polk is in a quandary. He essayed—as a gentleman who prefers to play the demagogue, as a means of catching the popular breeze, would essay—to lead the van on the Oregon question. In doing this he has cornered himself completely. If he goes forward, war and all its concomitant horrors ensue—and no man in the nation, perhaps, is less capable, qualified, or constitutionally constructed for such a state of things than James K. Polk! If he recedes, if he now accepts, or tenders, the 49th parallel—whether just or unjust—his party will throw him over board!

Mr. Polk is a dogged, an obstinate man, who after having once taken a position, particularly where there is no physical risk to himself to run, is not easily to be driven from it. With all his doggedness, however, he loves the popular breeze. He loved it when he supported the Pet Bank system and denounced the Sub-Treasury! He loved it when he afterwards eulogized the latter and anathematized the former. In those days, however, Gen. Jackson was his popular breeze! He loved it last year, as it set in two counter currents, on the Tariff question, when he denounced in Tennessee the Tariff of 1842, and wrote to Pennsylvania, not a word against that Tariff, but some mighty pretty things in favor of protection to all classes of enterprise! And if now the popular breeze should set decidedly in favor of settling the Oregon difficulty upon the 49th parallel—which I do not believe will be the case—it is quite likely that Mr. Polk would again offer it!

Other men beside Mr. Polk will be apt to ride to their political death on the Oregon hobby. Governor Cass has been whipping and spurring the pony to such an extent that he is already nearly thrown from the saddle! John Gilpin's race was nothing in comparison with that of the Governor! By the way, the worthy Governor is losing admirers fast. Politicians who watch his course narrowly will have it that he is treacherous, unstable and not to be relied on! They say he was formerly a United States Bank man—and then against the Bank. They say to that he is at heart no "democrat," and cite his generous letter in favor of General Harrison, written in France in 1840. They also cite the fact that while Minister at Paris, he made an order requiring each of his countrymen to obtain a full suit of clothes, costing some \$300, before he would present him to the King of the French!

These things are brought up against the Governor, or by Whigs, but members of his own party, who also charge that he wrote three Texas letters, of different shades, to get the Baltimore nomination for the Presidency—and then lost it!

A locofoco of note informs me that the dominant party cannot start a peg of the present tariff in either House of Congress this session, and he seems to be glad of it, and thinks Mr. Polk is far from being grieved.

Mrs. Thomas, daughter of Ex-Gov. McDowell, of Va., recently made application to a Court in Virginia, for a divorce from her husband, Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland. The husband had previously applied for a divorce upon customary grounds, in a Court of Maryland. The case came on first in Virginia. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson testified that Mr. Thomas had, subsequent to the time at which he now fixes the improprieties of his wife, acknowledged to him, (Mr. Johnson) his own delusion, and applied to him to promote a reconciliation. The court gave a verdict promptly for a divorce, which will be certified to the Legislature, and confirmed, of course.

THE WAY McNULTY ESCAPED.—A law of Congress provides, that, when a public officer, holding public money, shall refuse to pay it upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the refusal shall be held *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the manner in which McNulty, in defiance of this law, escaped conviction:

The Secretary of the Treasury did make such requisition upon the accused; but the misfortune is, that it was after he had ceased to be a "public officer." Had the House only retained the accused in office until the Secretary of the Treasury had made his requisition, the case would have met the full scope and penalty of the law. But the accused ceasing to be a "public officer," the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, as exercised upon a private citizen, was absolutely a farce. Money or no money, the accused may thank his stars for his summary discharge from the House. In ceasing to be a public officer, he ceased to be amenable to the act of '41, and has escaped the penitentiary through this hole-in-the-wall.

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The income of the Empress of Russia is about \$1,900 a day.

Salt river to Bowlinggreen: which read, &c., and referred.

Mr. STEVENSON reported a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act, for the benefit of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the I. O. O. F. of Kentucky, and for the benefit of the Washington Lodge No. 3, of the I. O. O. F. of Covington; [enabling that Lodge to hold real estate] passed.

Mr. ORR reported a bill to change the name of James William Davis to James William Johnson: passed.

Mr. WORTHAM reported a bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes; which was read, &c.; and on motion of Mr. HARLAN, referred to the committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GLENN reported a bill for the benefit of Gideon S. and Susan Mary, infant heirs of Gideon Mimms, deceased; read, &c., and referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON reported a bill providing for the support of idiots; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. MASON moved to dispense with the rule, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. J. S. SMITH hoped the bill would be referred. He was not prepared himself to vote upon it; and esteemed it altogether too grave a proposition to hurry through the House.

Mr. HARDY excepted to the order of the motion to lay on the table. The motion to dispense was the only question that could obtain at this stage of the bill—the rule requiring it to lie over in the orders of the day.

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Mr. WORTHAM proposed to amend by inserting an act to regulate the settlement and administration of estates—approved February 20, 1829. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary, with a resolution by Mr. HARDY, that that committee inquire into the expediency of so amending the act as to simplify the proceedings and reduce the costs under it

For the Commonwealth.
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Semi-Annual Report, rendered to the Board of Trustees, December 23, 1845.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the pleasure of reporting a large increase in the number of students without our any increase in our expenses, or diminution of wonted good order.

The number of students on our list has been, during the session, in College Proper, 123, and in the Preparatory Department 28—total 151.

The list of names is herewith presented. Of these there are, from Kentucky 82, Mississippi 12, Louisiana 5, Tennessee 4, Arkansas 4, Ohio 4, Alabama 2, Massachusetts 2, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and England, each 1. The Preparatory Department shows a similar variety of residences. Nearly all the students (sixty) entered the first day of the session. This fact I regard of vast importance. For years I have labored to discourage the continued dropping in of students, to which we have been accustomed. The inconveniences and disadvantages of entering in the course of the session, are serious both to the College and the student.

There has been no occasion, during the session, to arraign any student before the Faculty for misconduct. The only offences have been such as being out of room in study hours, unnecessary absence from recitation, and noise in the College building. No wilful damage, or disfiguring of the College edifice, is known to have been committed.

But, though the deportment of the students has generally been good, and in most cases entirely unexceptionable, it has been my painful duty to request several parents to withdraw their sons, on account of idleness and extravagant expenditures. I regard it my imperious duty to see that students are removed, who cannot be induced to be industrious, or whose profuse expenditure of money, endangers their well doing. However respectful they may be towards the Professors, or unoffending in other respects, they are a constant annoyance to the more frugal and industrious, and contribute to make College life, that dangerous period of a young man's existence, which is not a necessary circumstance in public education. It is my ardent desire, that a residence here should be attended by as few temptations as are incident to a parent's fireside.

DECEMBER 30.—Senate.—The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan in relation to Oregon coming up, he moved that the consideration of them be postponed to a day certain.

Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolutions in lieu of those proposed by the Senator from Indiana.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur."

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of settling and fixing boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other Powers, in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That, however clear their claims may be, in their opinion, to "the country included within the parallels of 42 and 54 deg. 40' north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon," there now exists, and have long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which have been frequently the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

Resolved, therefore, That the President of the U. S. has rightfully the power, under the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the members present concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two countries to the said territory, by fixing a boundary between their respective possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in renewing the offer, in the spirit of peace and compromise, to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the possessions of the two countries to the said territory, did not "abandon the honor, the character, and the best interests of the American people," or exceed the power vested in him by the Constitution to make treaties.

A very animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Archer, Hannegan, J. M. Clayton, Allen, Haywood and Benton participated. Mr. Calhoun was decidedly for pacific measures and believed hostile measures would lose us the present possession of Oregon. The resolutions and amendments were laid upon the table to be taken up some future day, after the report from the committee on Foreign Affairs on Mr. Allen's proposition to terminate the joint occupation. Mr. Benton said he would vote to the table without the qualification.

House.—The Massachusetts resolution, in favor of amending the naturalization laws was further debated, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Garret Davis moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation be necessary to secure the proper accountability of the officers or persons of either House of Congress having the custody or the disbursement of the public money.

Resolved, That the said committee also inquire into and report the facts connected with the defalcation of Caleb J. McNulty, a Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 25th Congress.

Resolved, That said committee further inquire whether the bond executed by the said Caleb J. McNulty and his securities has or has not been discharged; and if it be discharged, whether the same was not effected by the appropriation of money belonging to the United States.

Resolved, That said committee also inquire whether the mode of summoning and empanelling juries in the courts of the United States needs any alteration and reform; and said committee is empowered to send for persons and papers.

The reverend gentleman preached during the passage a most eloquent and touching discourse. The impression made upon his auditors, among whom was Senator Crittenden and many other distinguished gentlemen, was such as to cause them to determine that he should be a candidate for the Chaplaincy of the House of Representatives. The Rev. Mr. Milbourn is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has arrived in this city, where he has pronounced several sermons of a superior stamp. May he be the successful candidate.

A NOBLE FEAT.—The New Orleans Tropic, Picayune and Delta issued the President's Message in about half an hour after the steamboat bringing it from Mobile reached the landing. They had their cases on board the boat, and put the long document in type during the voyage.

CONGRESS.—Dec. 29.—Senate.

Mr. Hannegan submitted the following resolutions, which lie over under the rules:

Resolved, That the country included within the parallels of forty-two degrees and fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the territories of the United States.

Resolved, That there exists no power in this Government to transfer its soil and the allegiance of its citizens to the independent authority, control, and subject of any foreign Power, Prince, State, or, sovereignty.

Resolved, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the Territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honor, character, and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. Cass submitted the following resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship-canal round the falls at the Sault St. Marie, in the State of Michigan, with a view to the military and naval defence of the north-western frontier of the United States.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affixing a period of age beyond which no officer in the army shall be called into active service during war; and if they consider such a measure expedient, then to consider, also, the regulation proper to be adopted to effect the object.

A bill passed establishing a collection district in the State of Texas, establishing Galveston as a port of entry and of delivery at Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavello, La Vacci and Corpus Christi.

House of Representatives.—The question as to the election of superintendent of the folding room, was referred to a select committee. The President transmitted a statement of the payments made out of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the Chinese Mission, to-wit: Mr. Cushing, Commissioner, for outfit, salary, &c., \$32,434 33, and to Mr. Webster, Secretary to the Mission, \$7,500. Mr. Cushing still claims \$932 27, and Mr. Webster claims \$1,994 64. The resolution of Mr. Winthrop, from the Legislature of Massachusetts for such amendments to the naturalization laws as will protect the ballot box and the elective franchise from abuse and fraud was further debated.

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The people of Alabama have decided in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature of that State, by a majority of 50,652,—only 5,167 votes having been cast in favor of the annual sessions. They also voted to remove the seat of Government from Tuscaloosa. Before these changes can be made, however, they must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

"Mr. C.—, if you'll get my pants done by Saturday night, I shall be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game, they'll not be done, sure." Said the tailor.

An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of convivial affection, exclaimed, "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow!"

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A NOBLE FEAT.—The New Orleans Tropic, Picayune and Delta issued the President's Message in about half an hour after the steamboat bringing it from Mobile reached the landing. They had their cases on board the boat, and put the long document in type during the voyage.

ITALIAN CHARACTER.—We know no writer of ancient or modern times more skillful in the delineation of character than T. Babington Macaulay. There is an energy and power in his words and an eloquence in his style, which cannot fail to command the attention of the reader, whether he is portraying a Milton or a Barre, a Hastings or a Clive, a Charles the First or a Cromwell. If his language is severe or sometimes even bitter, we feel that his structures are just, or at least that they are difficult to controvert. As an illustration we take following character of an Italian statesman of the age of Leo the tenth, from his essay on Machiavelli.—*Oratorian*.

"The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of contradictions, a phantom, as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, groveling and poisonous below. We see a man, whose thoughts and words have no connection with each other; who never hesitates an oath when he wishes to seduce, who never wants a pretext when he is inclined to betray. His cruelties spring, not from the heat of blood, or the insanity of uncontrolled power, but from deep and cool meditation. His passions, like well-trained troops, are impetuous by rule, and in their most headstrong fury never forget the discipline to which they have been accustomed. His whole soul is occupied with vast and complicated schemes of ambition. Yet his aspect and language exhibit nothing but philosophic moderation. Hatred and revenge eat into his heart; yet every look is a cordial smile, every gesture a familiar caress. He never excites the suspicion of his adversary by petty provocations. His purpose is disclosed only when it is accomplished. His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till vigilance is laid asleep, till a vital point is exposed, till a sure aim is taken; and then he strikes—for the first and last time. Military courage, the boast of the sottish German, the frivolous and prating Frenchman, the romantic and arrogant Spaniard, he neither possesses nor values. He shuns danger, not because he is insensible to shame, but because, in the society in which he lives, timidity has ceased to be shameful. To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as wicked as to do it secretly, and far less profitable. With him the most honorable means are—the surest, the speediest, and the darkest. He cannot comprehend how a man should scruple to deceive him whom he does not scruple to destroy. He would think it madness to declare open hostilities against a rival, whom he might stab in a friendly embrace, or poison in a consecrated wafer."

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Statesman in Washington, to his friend in this city.—*Cin. Gaz.*

"I fear we have opened an eventful session that will long be remembered in the history of the country. There are four great and leading measures, all of which will be likely to pass into laws. They are the Oregon Bill—the Sub-Treasury Bill—a new Tariff, or rather Anti-Tariff Bill—and a Bill to break up the Public Land system. There are other miscellaneous measures of less moment in contemplation. The passage of the Oregon Bill will, as I think, inevitably involve us in war. But I believe most persons here think we shall escape such a calamity; but after all, that opinion rests upon the idea that the good sense of the country will, in the end, be brought to bear upon the question, and show a disposition to enter into a contest when there is so little to quarrel about. There would be no danger of war, were it not for the bullying spirit of the Executive and of Congress. I hold it to be all but certain that the Whig party at the next election, can elect to the Presidency any candidate who is not already broken down; provided the country remains at peace. I believe the administration is of the same opinion, and that they regard the election of Polk as a chance-shot—a mere piece of good luck—and I am very much afraid that on this account they want a war. And when in a war brought on by themselves, they would endeavor to impress upon the minds of the people the belief that the Whig candidate was the anti-war, alias British candidate. The Texas question kept them from sinking before; as that is over with, they must have some other bold hand to play. And I am afraid the restlesse demagogues who rule the President and the country, are of opinion that war is their game now. They would absorb into their own hands all the appointments and high commands in the army, and calculate upon coming out of the war with a new crop of heroes that would last them for another quarter of a century. These are considerations that, with them, will rise above all patriotism or regard for the welfare of the country. The New England gentlemen think we can save the Tariff. But I must confess that I fear they are mistaken."

From the Yeoman.

Mr. Tanner: Be good enough to insert in your next paper the enclosed certificates, as my reply to Mr. Hardin's note in the Yeoman of this date.

Respectfully yours,

January 3, 1846. W. C. GOODLUE.

Mr. Tanner: Your note need not hesitate in consequence of the heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness of the eyes and imperfection of colors. Mr. B. is by late improvements in the principle of Atmospheric Pressure, (when the circumstances of the case will admit it,) after the most improved method, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, from one tooth to an entire set, and in a style not surpassed anywhere. Teeth set on pins, etc.

Extracts done with the latest and most improved instruments, and with the least possible pain. All operations performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.

If Residence at A. Z. Boyers.

Office on Main street, South side, near Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.

January 3, 1846. W. C. GOODLUE.

Mr. Tanner: I am pleased to inform you that the Yeoman of this date gives a full and accurate account of the recent election of Mr. Cushing, and that he is to be congratulated on his victory.

Extracts done with the latest and most improved instruments, and with the least possible pain. All operations performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.

To please the taste, delight the eye,

And twine the neck with grace;

And splendid Charts made a la mode,

Painted in oil, water color, &c.

The richly dressed which Fashion's code

Has given the mainly form.

Our ample stock we purchased low,

And paid the rime down;

And the cost set less we know,

Than in our town.

Our matchless Goods then call and see,

A splendid suit,

For they shall fit to a boot,

And shall be cheap to boot.

Just to please the taste, we have a WESTERN stand;

And when we've served with ready hand,

The dimes—that's all we ask.

N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try,

They'll find what's for sale,

For WEILER gets a new supply

OF CLOTHING every week.

January 1, 1846.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 23rd of December, by the Rev. George W. Kennedy, Dr. Henry Morehead, of Jessamine county, to Mrs. MARIA B. FOSTER, of Frankfort.

Miscellaneous.

THE MAILS.

WESTERN MAIL—*via Louisville, Ky.*; arrives daily at 1 P.M., departs daily at 9 A.M.
EASTERN MAIL—*via Lexington, Ky.*; arrives daily at 8 A.M., departs daily at 2 P.M.
GEORGETOWN MAIL—arrives daily at 8 A.M., departs daily at 2 P.M., departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 P.M.
VERSAILLES MAIL—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A.M., departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 P.M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—*via Harrodsburg, Ky.*; arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P.M., departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A.M.
CARPENTER'S MAIL—*via Kentucky River, in boats*, arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P.M., departs Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A.M.
OWENTON AND NEW CASTLE MAILS—*by River, in boats*; arrives Sundays and Thursdays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A.M., departs Tuesdays and Fridays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A.M.
LETTERS intended for the Western, Southern, Carrollton, Owenton and New Castle Mails, must be placed in the office by 7 o'clock and on the days of departure.
LETTERS intended for the Eastern, Georgetown, and Versailles Mails, must be in by 12 M., on the days of departure.

NORTHERN BRANCH BANK,

AT LOUISVILLE.
CHAPMAN COLEMAN—PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON—CASHIER.
W. B. CLIFTON,
E. M. MCNINIS,
H. PURTLE,
E. H. LEWIS,
A. R. BUCHANAN,
WILLIS RANNEY,
DIRECTORS.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.
JOSHUA B. BOWLES—PRESIDENT.
ALFRED THRUSTON—CASHIER.
WM. W. WORSTEN,
THOMAS S. SNEAD,
WM. DAY,
MICHAEL CODY,
MATTHEW PERGUSON,
THOMAS T. SHREVE,
DIRECTORS.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY,
T. FRANKFORT.
THO. N. LINDSEY—PRESIDENT.
E. H. TAYLOR—CASHIER.
R. P. LETCHER,
A. S. PARKER,
A. W. DILLON,
DAVID THORNTON,
JACOB SWIGERT,
DIRECTORS.
Discount Day—Every Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P.M.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
AT LEXINGTON.
JOHN TILFORD—PRESIDENT.
M. T. SCOTT—CASHIER.
HENRY T. DUNCAN,
MAUDISON C. JOHNSON, *On the part of the State.*
BENJAMIN GRATZ,
FRANCIS K. HUNT,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
ANDREW H. SKILLMAN,
EDWARD MACALESTER,
JAMES W. COCHRAN,
DIRECTORS.
Discount Day—Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P.M.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
AT LOUISVILLE.
VIRGIL MCKNIGHT—PRESIDENT.
GEO. C. GUTHMAYER—CASHIER.
THOMAS SMITH,
D. M. MATTY,
U. E. EWING,
THO. ANDERSON,
L. L. SHREVE,
P. R. GRAY,
JAMES TRABUE,
DIRECTORS.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CHARLES MARSHALL,

(successor to A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)
WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country; and that he offers the lowest prices in either house in the West.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

The MEDICAL STOCK is very complete, comprising nearly every American Work, in English and Spanish, Anatomy and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8vo.

The LAW STOCK, besides all those works used as Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces a large number of works which have recently been issued at very reduced prices, as East's Reports, Vesey's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exchequer Reports.

Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

The SCHOOL STOCK embraces all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—a large assortment, comprising Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violin and Gaita Strains, &c.

In STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Money Boxes, Stationery, Wafers, Penknives, Scissors, Almonds, &c., &c.; Ladies' Rosewood and other Writing Desks and Work Boxes; Globes 6 and 12 inch.

BLACK BOOKS of various qualities.

C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased elsewhere.

Those persons who are unable to visit Lexington, and who entrust their commissions to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present. *A liberal discount to country Merchants, Teachers, &c.*

For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a well selected assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Booksellers' shops, in the West.

They request all persons desirous of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call and examine

ARTICLES AND PRICES.

DR. LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT.

Constantly on hand, (at wholesale and retail) a full stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Patent Medicines, &c.

GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c. *L.F.* The purity and goodness of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846

STEALEY'S Drug & Chemical Store,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Brushes, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES, superior OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES.

L.F. The purity of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846

CITY DRUG STORE,
NO. 1, MAIN STREET, CORNER OF ANN STREET,
Opposite the Weisiger House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

D. R. CRUTCHER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has, at the above establishment, a large and general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, GLASS-WARE, BRUSHES, SPICES, SOAPS, METALLIC PEPPER, (the greatest assortment), PURE WINE LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices for Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.

Prescriptions put up with care, and accuracy. Medicines can be had at all hours of the night.

January 1, 1846

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM H. WOOD,
St. Clair street, opposite Dr. T. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort. Having returned to Frankfort, and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and be flattered himself, that from many years experience in the same business, his work cannot be equalled for durability and style in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

J. S. WITHROW & Co.,
No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT,
(Between Mansion House and Capitol.)
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
January 1, 1846

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,
(One door above Stealey's Drug Store.)
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

KEP constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he invites the public to give him a call.

January 1, 1846

WAGON MAKING, PLOUGH MAKING, &
BLACKSMITHING.

WM. WHITEHEAD,
WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared

to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon Making and Blacksmithing at the lowest cash prices. He also makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced workmen, and warrants his work. His shops are situated on High Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & KENNAN'S
REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE THE WEISIGER HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

FOR the sale of Dry Goods regularly every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other times as may be necessary to close consignments.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced prices, for CASH.

January 1, 1846

GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE,
ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISIGER HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

C. G. GRAHAM,
At his old and well known stable, is prepared to turn out top-style, and at the most moderate prices. First rate Buggies, Hacks, and Barouches constantly on hand for hire. Also, good Riding Horses, well rigged. He gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his Stable, and he knows that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.

January 1, 1846

JOHN D. RAKE,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches. He solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at the same price, than is done at a place like Louisville. You don't believe this, give him a trial, and the most skeptical shall be convinced.

January 1, 1846

BONNE HOUSE.

THOMAS S. CARTER,
HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "Frankfort Restaurant," on the South West corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every thing to furnish a complete

COFFEE HOUSE.

He will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, &c. &c. He will conduct a superior Coffee House, in which the lovers of good wine will, at all seasons, find a welcome. He will also have a superior Restaurant, with every delicacy of Fish, Flesh and Fowl, Venison, Beef, Tomatoes, Birds, Oysters, and in short, every thing usual and unusual in such an establishment. His attention will be constant and unrewarded; his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

January 1, 1846

N. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

January 1, 1846

BROADWAY HOTEL.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the Proprietor of this well known tavern stand, and that his Bar and Stables are kept up with the best market afford.

He invites his friends and others to give his house a trial, as he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to either of the other public hotels in the place.

January 1, 1846

CONFECITIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE.

No. 8, ST. CLAIR STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he carries on the以上 business in all its various branches. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and can therefore warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage.

January 1, 1846

JACOB BEAVERSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Shop on Wilkinson street, between Main & Broadway,
FRANKFORT, KY.

I S prepared to execute work in his line in the most fashionable manner.

January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,
TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET,
FRANKFORT, KY.

I S prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and most fashionable manner.

January 1, 1846

EMPIRIUM OF FASHION.

C. X. JOHNSTON—TAILOR,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CRUTCHER'S DRUG STORE,
FRANKFORT, KY.

I S prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.

January 1, 1846

JOHN MILLER,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN
AND COPPER WARE.

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS a large assortment of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. All kinds of work done in his line, in the shortest possible time. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.

January 1, 1846

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,
CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THEIR shop is open to all between Clinton and Moore streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they wish work done in their line cheap.

January 1, 1846

J. L. SAGE,
MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,
BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

EPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

January 1, 1846

TO PHYSICIANS.

GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for sick, can be had day or night.

January 1, 1846

DOXON & GRAHAM'S.

A NEW DIGEST
OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF
KENTUCKY.

WE are engaged in preparing a Digest of the Decisions of the Appellate Court of this State, and propose publishing the same when completed. A Prospectus, accompanied with a specimen sheet, will be presented to the profession, so as soon as the material for the work is fully prepared.

MASON BROWN,
BEN. MONROE.

Frankfort, March 1, 1846—544

GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR.

R. LEY G. SAMUEL is engaged in collecting for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and others throughout the State of Kentucky, such as Lawyers fees, notes, fee bills, newspaper accounts, &c. &c.